

LABOR CLARION

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No. 31

The Oriental Question—Events Across the Border.

A writer in the *Saturday Evening Tribune* of Seattle discusses the Oriental question and the recent disturbances in the Northwest as follows:

Philosophers and statesmen have settled the question of possible Japanese war. They have done so very conclusively by establishing the fact that neither the United States nor Japan wishes for war. Just how that will prevent war they have neglected to explain. It is admitted everywhere that on the borders of the Pacific Ocean are the most populous peoples, the greatest natural resources, the greatest industrial opportunities, and hence the culminating commercial wars of all the world will reach their final adjustment on Pacific borders.

That the United States and Japan are the principal competitors for commercial mastery over Pacific waters is unquestioned. It is doubtless true that neither desires war, that each nation will do its best to avoid war; but it is also true that neither would be willing to surrender the final commercial mastery of the Pacific as the price of peace.

The magazine writers and the newspaper philosophers will have to go a step farther than they yet have gone and discover the means by which to make an end of the current industrial war if they are to establish a firm foundation for permanent peace between these countries.

Just as the newspapers had concluded that there really was no ground of offense between the Orientals and Americans, just as the San Francisco school incident had been adjusted and we were told that there was nothing really in the situation which threatened disorder, the Northern Pacific Coast has broken into rioting afresh and more serious offenses have been committed against Orientals than at any time for many years.

At Bellingham, the last of the Orientals have been driven forcibly from the city. The effort of the local government to use the authority of American law to protect the Orientals in the process of lowering the standards of American life have proved entirely futile. It is impossible to arrest and try for crime a whole community when the intelligence and conscience of the whole community reaches the point where it simply refuses to submit to conditions and blindly resorts to force because it can discover no other means by which it can secure its ends. Hence when such a condition arises it is not a subject for arrest and court trial; it is a subject for careful study. The demand is, that we shall go below the surface, that we shall learn the causes if possible.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Heretofore when Portland and Seattle have become restless under the presence of the Oriental laborer, they have been told no such trouble exists in the British provinces, that there exclusion has not been permitted and that the Oriental is really not an effective competitor with the white man and that, therefore, the white man has no ground for complaint.

Following closely on the heels of the disturbance at Bellingham, rioting broke out in Vancouver, and the Orientals were as unceremoniously driven from their places as in Bellingham, only it was in the midst of British riots instead of Yankee ones.

Baron Ishii, direct from Japan, and on the Pacific Coast for the express purpose of investigating the conditions of his countrymen and for reporting the same to his home government, was caught in the midst of the British mobs along with the rest and has already reported not only his general impressions of the situation, but his personal experience with a British mob as well.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The unanimity of opinion, the practically undivided sentiment in regard to the presence of the Oriental is as marked in British Columbia as it is in Washington. The rioting of twenty years ago in San Francisco and in Seattle was made an end of only by the establishment and enforcement of the Exclusion Act. Is there anything so fundamental in the present conflict as to make it entirely impossible to adjust the question except upon the basis of exclusion?

THE REAL TROUBLE.

The working men of the British provinces and of Washington are not objecting to the Orientals on account of their race, their color or their creed. The whole trouble lies in the fact that most of these men are shipped into neighborhoods where white men are employed and the white men discharged in a body. This is not because they are more efficient, not because they are more peaceful, not because they are more effective as workers, but because it is believed by their employers that in the long run they will consent to produce more and be willing to accept less than will white men. It is because of this that the white man is displaced and it is because of this that the white man rebels at this systematic and continuous displacement by those maintaining a lower standard of life.

It is a mistake to suppose that this trouble comes from the drunken and the lawless, that the riot is based upon the contempt for law and order, that the enemies of the Oriental on the Pacific Coast are the enemies of law and order, regardless of the Oriental. Opposition to the Oriental is not based upon the demand for a larger wage than the Oriental is willing to accept in order that a larger income may be expended in careless and riotous living. The difference in wages between the Oriental and the American workingman involves the difference of being able to have a family of one's own or not; it involves the difference of having books and pictures; it involves the difference of owning one's own home; it involves the difference of opportunities for self-culture and improvement. Opposition to Oriental labor does not come from the dregs of society. It comes from those who are farther up and who rebel at this international conspiracy to force them farther down than self-respecting men are willing to go.

The peace and prosperity of any community depends upon its stable, substantial, capable, industrial people, and it is these very people who object to the Oriental. They object to the Oriental, not because he is an Oriental, but because they are not willing to have the Oriental used in the Northwest, the negro used in the South, or imported contract labor used anywhere for the purpose of forcing down

wages and arbitrarily lowering the higher standards of living once achieved by the workers anywhere.

AN EASY SOLUTION.

I suggest to Baron Ishii that he report to his home government that the safest and surest adjustment of the question of Japanese labor in America will be for the Japanese government to provide for the employment of the Japanese, not in the United States, not in British Columbia, but in Japan itself.

As reported recently, it is claimed by the Japanese that they do not wish to come in any great numbers, that they have plenty of employment at home in developing the industries of Korea, the fisheries along the Manchurian coast and other enterprises which Japan has most at heart, involving the occupancy and development of the Asiatic continent, and which is sufficient to occupy the attention of the Japanese government for a long time to come.

If this be correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, it is quite within the bounds of possibility for Japan to so organize its great governmental development enterprises as to so employ the Japanese at home that they will not be tempted to come to America; in fact, to so employ labor that many an American workingman would be glad to have the better chance which the Japanese workers would have been able to provide for themselves with the authority of their own government and on their own side of the earth.

At any event these wars are not race wars. They are economic wars, and the fact that difference in race is taken advantage of is only because of the conflict of economic interests. Remove the economic cause and Hindus, Chinamen, Japanese and Americans could not be persuaded to fight each other after the desperate manner of the Bellingham and Vancouver riots. But the Canadian and American governments are immediately responsible for these situations and must take serious action. They must either bring under condemnation whole populations in these Western cities, not for their bad qualities, but for their good qualities, or they must exercise the authority of the general government in protecting these communities against this Asiatic invasion.

Margaret C. Daley, Organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, writing from Detroit to the *Clothing Trades Bulletin*, says in part:

"During August I signed new agreements with the firms of Hamilton Carhartt & Co., Larned, Carter & Co., F. W. Finck & Co., Stoepel & Co., Schlossinger & Co., H. L. Willing & Co., and a new firm starting a white goods plant under the name of Lipshutz & Co. All firms signed new agreements for forty-eight hours in all departments of their factories, including cutting, operating, shipping and pressing. The miscellaneous workers also share the benefits.

"Detroit Local No. 70 is to be congratulated not only for the wages, hours and conditions, but it is safe to say that there are no overall factories in this country that have been equipped with a greater consideration for the employes than those controlled by the Detroit manufacturers. Everything that could be done for the help and comfort of the girls working in the factories has been attended to."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held September 13, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Acting Secretary Wisler; delegate Licht was appointed temporary chairman; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Stationary Firemen, A. Beaver, John Hamilton, vice T. Rooney, W. Yenish. Waiters, A. C. Rose, vice T. Aylward.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From Hon. Edward R. Taylor, stating that resolutions with reference to the carrying of concealed weapons would be given every consideration. *Referred to Secretary*—Communication from Japanese Exclusion League—Secretary instructed to notify the delegates to the Japanese Exclusion League to be present at the next meeting of the League. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Request from the Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, for a boycott on the Brockton Shoe Store at 1025 Fillmore street. From Coopers' Union No. 65, requesting the indorsement of their wage scale by the Council. From the Telephone Operators' Union, requesting the Council to remit their dues. Communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, with reference to the employment of mechanics at the Mare Island Navy Yard and requesting the Council to furnish information why mechanics cannot be secured. On motion the Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the communication to the various Unions named therein, with the request to furnish all possible information with reference thereto.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—*Labor Day Committee*—Reported that they had a balance in their hands and recommended that the same be turned over to the Council and that the Council pay the balance of the bills. On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted. Regularly moved and seconded that the Labor Day Committee be discharged with the thanks of the Council. Moved to lay the matter on the table; motion to lay on the table lost; 19 ayes and 32 nays. Regular motion carried.

Special Committee, approved by the Executive Committee, called upon the management of the Ringling Bros., Circus, who stated while all of the printing had been let for this season, that he would guarantee in future that there would be no cause for complaint from the trade unionist as to their printing. Moved and seconded that the application of the Typographical Union for boycott on the Ringling Circus be withdrawn; carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the ten pounds of coffee and the spring lamb in the hands of the Labor Day Committee, be turned over to the Typographical Union to be given at their picnic, September 15th; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the question of lending assistance to the Commercial Telegraphers on strike be referred to the Executive Committee, and that they be instructed to give whatever financial assistance was within their power; carried.

Moved and seconded that the Council reconsider its action with reference to the coffee and lamb; carried. Moved and seconded that we donate the coffee and lamb to the Commercial Telegraphers; carried.

Council went into Executive Session—Moved and seconded that the Council indorse the action of the General Strike Campaign Committee; carried.

RECEIPTS—Laundry Drivers, \$6; Hackmen, \$6; Beer Drivers, \$8; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$8; Firemen, \$6; Molders, \$10; Press Feeders, \$6; Bookbinders, \$6; Typographical, \$18; Gas Workers, \$10; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Upholsterers, \$6; Tanners, \$4; Horse Shoers, \$4; Gardeners, \$8. Total, \$118.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; horse and buggy, \$18; Call, 75 cents; Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$7.50. Total, \$79.25. Adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

GEO. W. BELL, Secretary pro tem.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ORGANIZATION
DISINTEGRATING.

The organization known as the United Typothetae of America was, a few days ago, composed of the leading job printers of the country, and had local branches in many cities of the country. A dozen years ago it locked horns with the Typographical Union when the latter determined to inaugurate the nine-hour day. The union won. Three years ago the printers decided to establish the eight-hour day. The Typothetae protested, and then followed a struggle that is without parallel in our industrial history. The Typographical Union has expended over \$4,000,000 in the fight that has been contributed by its own members—in fact, the only financial assistance it has had from sister organizations was when the American Federation of Labor, at its San Francisco convention, levied an assessment that netted over \$50,000. The fight is practically over.

The union is today one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, while the Typothetae is but a shadow of what it once was. The following, issued by the President of the International Typographical Union, will give the members of the printing trades a fair idea of the condition of the Typothetae today:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, Sept. 12, 1907.

To the Membership of the International Typographical Union: The United Typothetae of America was in convention in Niagara Falls, Canada, on the 10th and 11th of this month.

I am in a position to state positively that not more than thirty delegates were in attendance upon this convention.

The sessions covered only two days, approximately a total of only twelve hours.

President Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, appeared before the convention and requested a modification of the contract between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the United Typothetae of America on the closed-shop question. His request was turned down by the remnant of the typothetae. I understand that President Berry will recommend to his organization, on a referendum proposition, that immediate demand be made for the eight-hour day and closed shop.

My information is also to the effect that a more disconsolate, disgusted and utterly routed relic of a once great organization never met in convention than the United Typothetae of America in its Niagara Falls session this week.

Claim was made in the newspapers in an inconspicuous item that 150 delegates were in attendance at the typothetae convention. But I reiterate, and I am prepared with evidence to sustain the statement, that not more than thirty delegates were in attendance, and that the convention was an absolute, abject failure.

If any further evidence were needed that we have won the greatest industrial battle of modern times, that beyond peradventure we have established the eight-hour day, that we have contributed most materially to the universal shorter workday, it was furnished by the pitiful exhibition of the United Typothetae of America in annual session in Niagara Falls this week. Fraternally,

JAMES M. LYNCH.

The "open" shop of the baker bosses at Newark, N. J., has had its back broken. The Hill Baking Company, after a two-year battle, has surrendered and forty-five union men went back to work, while the "free and independents" walked the plank. The label boosting caused it.

Labor organizations in New York State have a membership of more than one-fourth of the total number of votes. The aggregate membership of the 2,459 unions is 414,718, including 12,515 women members.

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Do your shopping at Hale's—it's healthful in a large place of this kind. Select your entire Fall outfit here where it will cost you the least and be of dependable quality.

Our buyers never secured more attractive merchandise—good goods—and buying in quantities for six stores, you are afforded advantages in assortments and low prices that are only obtainable at Hale's.

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PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



FARMERS BOOSTING THE UNION LABEL.

At the annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, held in Fort Worth, Texas, August 5 to 10, inclusive, Organizer C. W. Woodman of the International Typographical Union, was in attendance and introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting vote:

"WHEREAS, The experience the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization has proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers; and

"WHEREAS, We know there should be a design of some kind in general use, in order that our brothers of the trade unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do; be it

"Resolved, by the fifth annual convention of the union farmers of Texas, in Fort Worth assembled, That our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered in each State in the Union, so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission; and be it further

"Resolved, That, since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the typographical union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the product of printers, and in this way its use abused, to the injury of the union printers and allied trades; and be it further

"Resolved, That, out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas farmers' unions, delegates to this, the fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage of all union labels used by our city brothers."

The following additional resolution was introduced by Organizer Hampton, of the farmers' unions in Texas, and was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers, and the emblem of honest and fair reward; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all goods handled by the business departments of the farmers' unions, including machinery, must bear the imprint of our brother workers, and that all "unfair" manufactures be respectfully notified to use the label of the workers if they expect the farmers' trade."

The last resolution will be all the more appreciated when it is known that it was prompted by two union machinists, who came from Houston, where there was trouble between the machinists' union and a few manufacturers of gin machinery. There undoubtedly is a vast field open to the various international unions that use a union label in taking advantage of every opportunity to bring the attention of the organized farmers to the emblem of good wages and better working conditions. Especially is this true of the territory embraced in the great southwest.—*Typographical Journal*.

Metal polishers throughout the country are elated because of their Montreal local's victory over the Grand Trunk Railroad. A wage dispute, which at one time threatened to assume serious aspects, was finally referred to a board of arbitration, which has just published its award, recommending that the company grant the increase, and also that the union be recognized in future controversies.

Ask for Penn's Natural Leaf and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

Demand union-labeled goods.

REMOVAL SALE

In four or five weeks Kragens moves to it's new location on Market Street, near Third. With the exception of it's stock of selected Diamonds and solid gold Jewelry not a dollar's worth of goods contained in the old building will be moved—the new building will have a complete new stock.

At the wholesale cost, and in many instances below cost of production, Kragens will offer you it's complete stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes, Ladies' Cloaks and Suits, Millinery, Shoes, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Blankets, Comforters, Framed Pictures, Sewing Machines and the entire stock of Watches and Jewelry, with the exception of high-class solid gold Jewelry and Diamonds. Anything may be charged and paid for in tiny amounts weekly or monthly.

THIS WILL BE A SALE OF SALES.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The picnic given by San Francisco Typographical Union at Fairfax Park, Marin county, last Sunday, was a success in every respect, and much credit is due to the energetic and efficient committee in charge—Messrs. Hollis, Michelson, Thrasher, Sullivan and Bickel. Not a little credit is due, however, to other members of No. 21, who assisted the general committee in carrying on the work of preparation and in handling the large crowd in attendance. Excellent music for the dancers, furnished by Professor Schupper's band, an interesting program of sports, including foot races, a tug of war and a game of baseball, perfect weather and a record-breaking crowd, which maintained absolute good order and included hundreds of wives, children, sweethearts and friends of the printer man; large delegations from the allied trades and men prominent in the labor movement, all contributed to mark the outing as one long to be remembered by those in attendance. The ball game was between teams representing the *Examiner* and the *Oakland Tribune*. The game resulted in a victory for the Oakland typos and was marked by fairness and good nature on part of both teams. The line-up of the *Examiner* team follows: Catcher, V. Sawyer; pitcher, Bob Kennard; first base, Harry V. Wurn; second base, Taite; third base, Mickel; short stop, Jim Kennard; right field, George Smith; left field, C. Collins; center field, Cartwright. After the ball game, Organizer George E. Mitchell, assisted by members of the committee and by Miss Annie Droulett of the Press Assistants, acting as judge, conducted the other athletic events. The result follow:

First race—Fifty yards, girls, 8 to 12. Marion Kilian, won; Irene McDonald, second.

Second race—Fifty yards, boys, 8 to 12, C. McDonnell, won; Fred Kilian, second.

Third race—Fifty yards, girls, 13 to 16, Myrtle Brown, won; B. Miller, second.

Fourth race—Fifty yards, boys, 13 to 16. E. Taussig, won; E. Wilson, second.

Fifth race—Fifty yards, sack race, open. M. Schwabacher, won; J. Baumgarten, second.

Sixth race—Fifty yards, young ladies. Miss Hollander, won; Miss Conlan, second.

Seventh race—Fifty yards, young men. L. Bowes, won; A. Liebschar, second.

Eighth race—One hundred yards, members allied trades. Vincent Quartararo, won; J. Donnergue, second.

Ninth race—Fifty yards, wives of members and lady members affiliated unions. Mrs. Smith, won; Mrs. Foley, second.

Tenth race—One hundred yards, open. L. Bowes, won; E. Taussig, second.

Tug of war—Web Pressmen won from the Stereotypers. Second event, Captain Ferguson's team won from Captain O'Reilly's team; all printers.

The *Examiner* ball team that played against the *Oakland Tribune* club was gotten together in a hurry and did not have an opportunity for practice. It is intended to have the boys play together for a few weeks, when a return game will be played at Freeman's Park. There is a movement on foot, by Messrs. Pratt of Oakland, and Sawyer of this city, to form a mid-winter Newspaper Baseball League, composed of four papers on this side of the bay and two on the other. As the game gives lots of exercise and fresh air, it is about what every newspaper man should be looking for, and the formation of a newspaper league is looked upon with favor by most of the ball players. Tom Fennessy of the Los Angeles *Examiner* and manager of the Allied Trades team in the southern city, while in town last week said he would like to arrange for a game or two with clubs of like timber in this city. It is to be hoped that our fans will get a club together and accommodate him.

John J. Curry, a veteran member of the Typographical Union, has been appointed by Warden Hoyle of San Quentin prison to the position of

superintendent of the laundry department of that State institution.

C. J. Mills of the H. S. Crocker chapel was married on August 18, to Miss Emma V. Borel. Mr. Mills is one of our most popular jobbers, and has a host of friends who will wish him bon voyage on the matrimonial sea.

Morris Cohen, who is sick in Mount Zion Hospital, is recovering.

Two of our members were bereaved during the last few days. G. A. Einselen of the *Demokrat* chapel lost a young daughter and John Perry of Crocker's mourns the death of one of his sons, a member of Machinists' Union No. 68, in his 26th year. Mr. Einselen and Mr. Perry have the sympathy of No. 21's members in the time of sorrow.

John Bryant has retired from active service on the *Examiner*, having been succeeded as foreman of that journal by J. A. Henderson. After a service of forty years on the paper, Mr. Bryant has been pensioned for the balance of his days on the comfortable allowance of \$100 a month. The passing of John Bryant will mark an epoch in the history of the *Examiner*, his long service in that office being unparalleled in the history of the printing industry on this coast, and is probably unequalled in the annals of our craft anywhere in this country, considering the important position he has filled. Mr. Bryant retires from active service with the best wishes of every employe on the paper and hundreds of printers throughout the country who have worked under him in years past will join in the expression "Jack Bryant will be missed!" Mr. Bryant arrived in California in 1862, from England, where he served a seven-year apprenticeship at the printing business. He began work on the *Evening Examiner* in 1867, and was appointed assistant foreman in 1870, under James Porter. On the death of Mr. Porter in 1878, Mr. Bryant became foreman and retained that position when the late Senator George Hearst purchased the paper and turned it into a morning journal.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' Office, No. 68 Haight Street.

NOTICE.

Members are hereby notified that in accordance with the action of the Campaign Committee in charge of the Carmen's strike, concurred in by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting held September 13, 1907, the fine imposed by this Union on July 17 on members patronizing street cars manned by non-union carmen has been abrogated by the Board of Directors, and members are requested to make as much use of cars so manned as they conveniently can.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on September 17, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Miss E. Mattern and J. J. Grant were admitted to membership by initiation. Messrs. D. E. Hughes, of Local 12, Sacramento, and A. Grant and J. Hocke, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, were admitted on transfer. Mr. H. B. Baermann, of Local No. 10, Chicago, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Mr. C. Higgins, on transfer from Local No. 50, St. Joseph, Missouri, resigned from membership through withdrawal of transfer card. Application for membership was received from Mr. R. T. George. Mr. E. Steffens was reinstated to membership in good standing.

President Cassasa has appointed a Hall Committee of six members to have supervision of the union headquarters. The committee will consist of Messrs. E. H. Slissman (Chairman), G. F. Pacheco, C. H. Hoge, F. Heitmann, J. Garrod, and C. T. Schuppert.

At the Board meeting held September 10, arrangements were made for the housing and care of all donations to the Musical Library. Mr. A. Paulsen, whose particular fitness for the position is a matter of general knowledge to the member-



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

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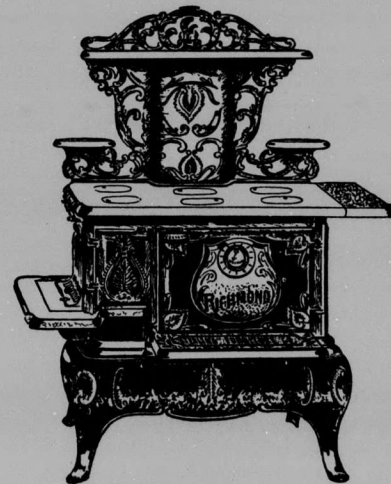
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At Sixth

ship at large, and who has greatly exerted himself in the project of the formation of the musical library, was unanimously selected for Librarian, and given necessary authority to arrange for requisite furniture and fixtures.

Local No. 6 has donated \$2,200 to date in support of local organizations on strike. Of the above amount, \$200 has been forwarded Commercial Telegraphers' Union of San Francisco in fraternal response to the request of that body for financial assistance. As assessments for the purpose only began on June 17, it will be clear that Local No. 6 has contributed approximately \$700 per month in aid of its sister organizations. Comment is hardly necessary, but better evidence of the loyalty of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union of San Francisco to organized labor could not be presented.

Dues and death assessment No. 5, of total amount of \$1.75, are now due, and payable before October 1. The death assessment is 25 cents, and is levied on account of the recent death of the late member, Peter Johannsen. Members that fail to pay the dues and assessment before October 1 will be suspended from rights of membership, and be charged with the constitutional delinquency fine of 50 cents.

Members are notified that the weekly strike assessment of 25 cents per member—whether resident or non-resident—unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors, is still in effect. Payment must be made in cash to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, 68 Haight street.

The Secretary has received word that a cellist is wanted for a permanent cafe engagement in a northern city. The pay is about the same as would be paid for similar playing in this city, and the engagement is said to be a desirable one. Request has also been made by parties outside of San Francisco for lady members that play violin, cornet, clarinet, and trombone (or cello). Members that are at liberty to accept above engagements are invited to confer with the Secretary in reference to further particulars of the positions.

The Board of Directors was greatly gratified to learn on September 10 of the offer of Messrs. Kohler & Chase to donate the use of a piano, rent free, to the union for use in one of the meeting halls of headquarters. The offer was accepted, and the Secretary directed to express to the donors the appreciation of the Board at the courteous and friendly action.

Mr. R. Laraia, a member for many years past of the M. M. P. U., returned this week after an absence of eleven months from San Francisco. Mr. Laraia's absence was occasioned by his visit to the city of Bologna, Italy, where he went to arrange for the entrance into the municipal Conservatory of Music of his two sons, aged 15 and 16, respectively, and in which he was very successful. The Bologna Conservatory is an institution of wide renown and considerable age, and its faculty has the reputation of great ability. The local professionals are organized, but judging from the fact that 2 lire—forty cents—were recently paid for a violinist substituting at a performance of "Lohengrin" in the Teatro Comunale, there is some room for advancement on the part of the Musicians' Union of Bologna.

Messrs. F. Heitmann and J. W. Spencer were elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council on September 17, vice Messrs. John A. Keogh and G. Selo.

Before accepting any engagement with the management of the Davidson Theatre, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, members are hereby notified to communicate with the Secretary of Local No. 8, Mr. Henry Jacobus, No. 300 Fourth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thereby avoid all complications that might otherwise ensue.

Mr. Ernest Schlott, the well-known and justly-celebrated hornist, is confined to his residence with a severe attack of rheumatic gout. His friends and many admirers wish him a speedy recovery.

On Sunday, September 29th, 9 A.M.

We will formally open the First Addition

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| BECAUSE: | We give you IMMEDIATE POSSESSION at | HUNTINGTON PARK |
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Reasons Why You Should Buy at Huntington Park

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For further information, maps, views, car tickets, etc., write, phone or call

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IS THE PUBLIC SENSE OF RIGHT DEGENERATING?

Nations have their ailments, some of them serious enough too, and we think, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, they are increasing with certain notions that are particular to the times.

Our own country, for instance, is getting on right nicely on the wrong side of the public moral account. We are raising a crop of internal trouble that never fails and unless there is something done to increase a respect for things that are decent there will come a time when the old-fashioned standards of morals will be mere traditions to be laughed at.

It seems that the growing population is some different from what it used to be. It is not satisfied with ordinary happenings. It must have something exciting, even though it hurts, on which to feed. People do not give heed to the ordinary affairs of life. They want only the high colors and the high lights of what is doing. They want to imitate their heroes and heroines in a weak way and seem to feel that it is the real life.

And, this general tendency to outdo what has been done in crime, immorality and silliness increases. It is not alone given to the lightbrained sons and daughters of the rich to carry off the palm for cutting up high jinks. There are the same kinds all the way down to the bottom, each varying according to his, or her, ideas of how things should be done.

What shall be done about it? Everybody knows, but unfortunately, no one can apply his remedy. We simply ask questions and let it go at that. If people could be made over according to certain established standards of morals, physical perfection, and ability to get along well, it might be done, but the Old Adam would have to be left out or there would be sinners in plenty to start something toward the Primrose Path.

It does seem as if the public moral sense had taken a slump. It may only seem so because there are more of us to contribute to the general foolishness and depravity, but it does appear at times as if the percentage of general cussedness had increased in the individual. Just why it is can be explained by an endless set of reasonings which do not help to clear up the condition.

Rebecca Harding Davis gave this question serious attention in a late review. She went right to the mark with illustrations with which every one of us is familiar. In the *Independent*, she said:

I was out of this country lately for a short time, and when I came back I noticed certain suggestive small changes in it to which the governing American seems to be blind.

For, after all, there is an American to whom the country does belong and who is responsible for it to the unknown Power who made it and him. This American has opened his gates to all sorts and conditions of men, and just now is so occupied by their foreign creeds and doings that there is danger that we will forget that the country, after all, is his possession, a farm loaned to him for a while, and that he must render account some day of the crops it bears to its owner.

May I tell you of one or two of the little incidents which the daily papers have reported, and which show the diseases that are gaining ground in this country, just as the sour earth and fungus indicate the ailment of the wornout former?

No. 1. A few weeks ago a workingman in Philadelphia, being jealous of the girl—a young saleswoman to whom he was engaged, fired at her, and, missing her, blew out his own brains. His blood bespattered her gown. She was called to give her evidence before the coroner. When she had told her story, she approached that official with an ingratiating smile.

"Could I have the pistol?" she said.

"What do you want with the pistol?" he asked gruffly.

"As a souvenir of a most painful and dramatic

occurrence!" she replied, simpering. "Why, I suppose that my picture will be in the papers tomorrow."

No. 2. This girl earned her living in a large department store. An inquiry was recently made as to the kind of books taken out of the free library during two months by the women employed in this establishment. Three per cent of these books were history, 1 per cent travels and essays, the remaining 96 per cent were fiction, usually of the flimsiest character, many of the books depending for their interest on divorces and unusual erotic, putrid subjects.

No. 3. An energetic philanthropist lately addressed a note to each of the women engaged in another large department store asking whether if they should marry and give up work they would prefer to board or keep house. Out of the six hundred women addressed only eleven preferred homes of their own to the freedom of a boarding house. One of them, apparently, spoke for her class when she said: "After I have shared the public life of a great store, why should I shut myself up in a kitchen to cook bacon and hot cakes for one man?"

No. 4. Almost every railway in the country is fenced on both sides by huge boardings, representing gigantic cows, pigs and other beasts, advertisements of dealers in drugs, whiskey, shoes or trousers. Behind these hideous bids for money lie tranquil valleys, landscapes as fair as any that Claude painted, and sometimes vast ranges of mountains, full of the peace of God. The sight of all this immeasurable beauty is hidden from the travelers who pass through the country, in order that a few dealers may sell more tobacco or whiskey. No one protests. Trade apparently is more valuable than beauty to the average American.

No. 5. The contractors for the Capitol of Harrisburg have just brought in an additional charge of \$650,000 for the air furnished in that building.

No. 6. Three passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad lately, were derailed within a week by Italian strikers, who wanted more wages. They were not punished.

No. 7. Zito, an Italian in New York, killed his wife and mother-in-law the other day, and proceeded to cut them up. When he perceived that his baby boy was watching him, he took the child up, dripping with blood as he was. "Promise," he said, "that you will not tell what you saw." The child promised. "Swear it." The child swore. When the police came he was dumb and has not yet been brought to accuse his father.

No. 8. The headless body of an Italian was found on the railway near Trenton, with the head lying at some distance.

It is true these things were done by Italians, not by our own people. But it is also true that Italians do not cut up their wives, nor derail trains, nor chop heads from bodies and leave them lying loose about the streets—in Italy.

No. 9. The Thaw trial, with all the *dramatis personae*, prisoner, witnesses, lawyers, reporters and the papers who gave it to the world. What is the meaning of that putrid sore in the life of the country?

No. 10. Several of the newspapers which cater for the most intelligent readers in the country, publish weekly the novels which rank highest in English literature condensed in a single page. "Waverly," "The Newcomes," "Jane Eyre," and other masterpieces of Scott, Thackeray and Dickens, have been thus boiled down to suit the times, and the taste and capacity of American readers. It is akin to offering a picture of Niagara on a two-inch square tintype.

Gigantic crimes, such as we have found lately in the doing of Pennsylvania politicians, of negro-phobists, or the Orchards and Adamses are to the country like huge conflagrations, whose size and fury drive men to make haste to repair the damage they have done.

But the little instances which I have given you

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Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 328 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van
Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.
Jussaitiss & Kalnen, 923 Buchanan street.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission street.
Martin Bros., Market street.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.



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United Cloth Hat
and Cap Makers of
North America, af-
filiated with the
American Federa-
tion of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels

of a growing vulgarity, dishonesty and vice in the
country are the symptoms of a creeping paralysis
which threatens us almost unnoticed.

What is its cure?

As we write there comes the story of the murder
of a young Italian who was called to his sweet-
heart's door and deliberately killed by her. The
"calm and collected" reason given by the girl was
that, he postponed the wedding. Every Sunday and
holiday is followed by a list of police court sen-
tences and the jails are filled with murderers,
would-be assassins and criminals of lesser degree.

It is the height of ambition in certain classes to
have a jail record gained by using a fellow man as
a target or pin cushion. The drag-nets, sometimes
started when the police get busy, bring in from the
foreign districts guns, knives and sharpened files
by the ton. Young girls feed on trashy literature
dealing with the escapades of their kind with mil-
lionaires and then show their preferences for the
wild, reckless, cigarette, dance fiend who is more
a maniac than anything else. But he is "a bad
man. He done time, etc."

Listen to the talk among the boys and girls in
any place of general employment and you will get
a fair idea of who and what are popular with them.
You may be surprised, but it will do you good to be
surprised sometimes. There is a certain deference
paid to and a glamour given the risky side of life
that lead plenty of them to seek it for the simple
sake of telling their associates they have been there.
And, so it goes. We very likely have descended
further into the depths than we know. What is
the remedy.

It is not to be taken that all of the people are of
the order herein mentioned, for that is not true.
There are at least enough left to be alarmed at the
situation. There is a degree of common honesty
and good morals that has not been touched thus
far and there are plenty of men and women as
good as men and women ever were, but they cannot
maintain the balance of influence long when notori-
ety takes the place of good character and sensation-
alism is preferred to the dull prosaic routine of
everyday honest life.

We feed on sensation. How can we expect to
avoid contributing to it?

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't
Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.
Members of labor unions and sympathizers are re-
quested to cut this list out and post it at home,
where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers
of unions are requested to have the list posted
weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific
Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Tay-
lor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell
and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-
third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 Eleventh street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden
Gate Avenue and Gough streets.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality To-
bacco. Union made.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

FOR

Tailor Made Suits

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and allow the

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of San Francisco to take part in supply-
ing funds to rebuild the city.

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NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delineator, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern-Review, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Phonographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.) Green Bag, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.) Donahoe's Mag., (M.)
Columbiad, (M.) Profitable Adv., (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book. Rand-McNally's Books.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men and Women, (M.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)

Saturday Evening Post, (W.)

Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)

New England Homestead, (W.)

American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)

Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)

Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly;
Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Terms—In Advance:

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



CALHOUN'S STREET-CAR SERVICE.

The experience of the last week has demonstrated beyond question by even the most rabid anti-unionists that Patrick Calhoun is unable to give the citizens of San Francisco satisfactory street-car service while he employs non-union men. While the boycott on the street cars existed Calhoun succeeded, after four months of effort, in establishing a service that met in fair degree the demands of the meager patronage given his lines. Within twenty-four hours after the boycott was raised by the General Campaign Strike Committee, however, the true conditions affecting the service became so glaringly apparent that even Calhoun himself no longer makes pretense of furnishing adequate transportation facilities to the people of this city. The "accidents" that occur almost hourly are simply appalling, and the fact that they are due in the main to the incompetence of Calhoun's strike-breakers is apparent to every one. Calhoun has gathered from the four corners of the country several hundred men who are incompetent or unwilling to give efficient service to any employer. Of course Calhoun would prefer to employ a vastly different class of men; but, notwithstanding his vast resources, he cannot engage a better class of men than now operate his cars while the conditions under which they work are maintained. But even Calhoun, obdurate as he is, cannot much longer prevail upon the nondescripts he now employs to remain in his service. They are housed and fed in the car barns under conditions that would be intolerable to any self-respecting workman—conditions which, in truth, have frequently excited the strike-breakers to the point of rebellion. Up to this time, however, Calhoun's officials have succeeded in placating a majority of these "free and independent workmen," and desertions have not yet reached large proportions, although the strain that has been placed upon them by the vastly increased traffic of the last week is having the effect of rapidly increasing the number of strike-breakers who conclude to seek other fields of activity.

It seems impossible that the people will tolerate much longer the conditions now existing, and if Calhoun does not voluntarily remedy them in the only way open to him—place his old employees on the cars—the citizens of San Francisco will demand that he do so, and demand it in terms that even he will heed.

The Geary Street Railway has resumed operations under the permit recently granted by the Supervisors, and the fact that its managers have failed to agree to employ platform men under conditions demanded by the Carmen's Union justifies the criticism leveled at the majority of the Board of Supervisors because of their refusal to incorporate in the permit a provision requiring the company to meet conditions with respect to its platform men that all fair-minded men regard as just.

PINKERTONISM AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

We have often called attention to the methods employed by the so-called "Detective Agencies," of which the Pinkerton concern is the most notorious; that they are not agencies to detect crime, but rather unscrupulous schemes to injure Labor. Their representatives secretly join unions of workmen, provoke trouble, and thus show to employers the "value" of such service. Under the last Napoleon the scheme of the *Agent Provocateur* first took shape in France. The system was to have spies of the Emperor join an association or group of men who were suspected of some desire for reform in the people's or governmental affairs. These *Agents Provocateur* (provoking agents) duty was to appear to be most violent in their denunciation of the crown and its regime, and urge their comrades to revolt. Revolution was their watchword. They would get the men in the streets and shout with them, while secret reports were given to the military and civil authorities. The soldierly and the gendarmerie were then conveniently on hand. That numbers of men were killed in cold blood on many occasions and others railroaded to prison for long terms of years was of little moment, so long as the scoundrels got their pay and the throne seemed made secure, even for a time.

That the Pinkerton and the other so-called detective agencies copied and fashioned their methods after the French *Agents Provocateur* there is not the slightest doubt. They ply their rascality in the relations of workmen and employers. They enter into negotiations with employers, make themselves appear helpful, and then their devilry begins. Before presenting this further we lay before our readers a circular from one of these concerns which but a few days since came to us as shown in the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 30, 1907.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I enclose herein a letter which is self-explanatory. With best wishes, I am, your truly,
JOHN MITCHELL, President, U. M. W. of A.

Enclosures.

P. L. Bergoff, Manager
L. C. Bergoff, Supt.

Telephone, 4414 Bryant

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Rooms 203, 204, 205, 206

Case No. New York 190..

DEAR SIR: This office is in a position to furnish your company with thoroughly experienced motormen, conductors, power house men, and in fact all classes of labor which is required to run a street railway company, during the time of a strike. This bureau has made a specialty of handling strikes for over half a century and our clients are among the largest corporations in the world. During the recent trouble between the steamboat companies and the striking longshoremen in New York City, this office transported over 100,000 men for the different steamboat companies and supplied 1,000 guards.

We also furnish men who work on the inside—that is, for a man to work in your employ as a motorman or conductor, join the union and obtain all the information he can about his fellow employees. This information is submitted to your company daily in the form of a typewritten report. Our charges for guards, motormen, conductors, and all classes of men during the time of trouble is \$5 per day, your company to pay transportation, board, and lodge the men.

Trusting that you will at least favor us with a reply, we are, respectfully yours,

BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Upon this circular the following was written on the margin, mailed to Mr. Mitchell and by him forwarded to us as shown above.

"Mr. Mitchell: Please see that Gompers of the American Federation of Labor gets this, so that he may know what he is up against. Yours respectfully,
CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG & LAKE ERIE R. R. Co.,
Chatham (Ont.).

Per S. G. FITCH, General Superintendent."

What do our readers think is meant by this rascally detective bureau when it says it will furnish "men to work on the inside" and "obtain all the information they can about their fellow employees" and "to report this information to the company daily." Suppose there is nothing to report to the company. Is it difficult to suppose, and particularly from the character of these fellows, that they will manufacture some information so as to make some sort of showing and prove how indispensable they are? Many controversies are provoked by these scoundrels, and when workmen have become victimized by their subtle methods, strikes have occurred. Nor is there any doubt that when disorders arise or assaults on men or property are indulged in, they are mainly due to the dastardly work of our American *Agents Provocateur*. Elsewhere in this issue we refer to the above circular and the influences of such agencies in the Haywood trial. The unscrupulous criminal methods employed by certain so-called detective agencies, that commit crimes in the pursuit of their calling is well-known. That it is part of their game to fasten guilt upon innocent men is as clear as day. It is all in the amount of the pay and the size of the corporation and the importance of the men sought to be involved.

Is it to this sort of education that the \$1,500,000 "War Fund" of the employers is to be devoted? Of course, the Grad-grinds of the employers hope to exterminate the labor organizations, and any tactics and methods are good enough to encompass the result. But that they will fail is as sure as the night follows day and day the night.

We have said that the work of these agencies and bureaus is well known. Sometimes the scoundrels are caught, exposed, and denounced; sometimes they admit the great wrongs they have done; sometimes the wrongs are done and the malefactors remain unknown.

But be that as it may, the labor organizations of our country are lawful associations and law-abiding. They seek improvement in the conditions of the men of labor; not for themselves alone, but for their wives and little ones—for all our people.

The men of organized labor have confidence and an abiding faith in the institutions of our country and in the exercise of their rights within the law; by and through their organizations they will work on and hope on for a brighter and a better day. The scoundrelly detective agencies will neither deter nor prevent the triumph of labor's righteous cause.

S. N. WOOD & CO. AGAIN IN THE RANKS.

The firm of S. N. Wood & Co., the well-known clothing manufacturers and dealers in men's furnishings, long ago gained the reputation of being one of the largest employers in this line of union labor on this Coast, but the calamity of April, 1906, compelled them to cease manufacturing here for some time under conditions which would enable them to use the label of the United Garment Workers Union on their products. However, the difficulties which have prevented this popular house since the fire from conforming to the rules of the Garment Workers governing the use of the union label have been removed, and the firm again takes rank as the leading union clothing dealers of this city. This news will be received with pleasure by the many union men who for several years have been accustomed to purchase their clothes from S. N. Wood & Co., knowing that they were receiving union-made goods, and consequently were certain to be thoroughly satisfied with their purchase. The moderate prices and up-to-date business methods of this house have been an attraction second only to the quality of their goods.

When purchasing shoes, see that they bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Union-label collars and cuffs are to be had in all sections of the city.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League was held in the Labor Temple on the 8th inst., President O. A. Tveitmoe in the chair.

After minor routine business had been disposed of, the Executive Board submitted the following report:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League—DELEGATES: In compliance with your instructions at the last meeting, relative to the gathering of statistics in our State and other information on our subject, your Executive Board begs leave to submit the following information, to-wit:

Statistical Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration.

The number of Asiatics entering the United States during July from the Orient was: Chinese, 1,180; Japanese, 1,724, as against 1,643 for the corresponding month of 1906; increase, 81.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of Japanese entering by Canadian and Mexican borders because we learn from Vancouver, Texas and Arizona papers that hundreds of Japanese are crossing the borders surreptitiously and it is editorially asserted that it is absolutely impossible for the small number of inspectors to cover the ground in an efficient manner. Later advices inform us that twenty-five mounted officers are to be employed on patrol duty to endeavor to suppress said illegitimate intrusion.

From the same source we learn that the Japanese have established regular relay stations for the relief of those tramping from the Mexican ports of entry to the border, the last one, which is on the California side of the line, having been raided by the inspectors and five newly arrived students (?) captured.

The California Bureau of Labor Statistics reports the arrival, between April 1st and June 30, of 1,119 and the departure of 949 Chinese, a net gain of 70. Of Japanese there arrived during the same period 941 and departed 688, leaving a net gain of 253.

These figures are obtained from the steamship companies carrying Japanese and have, so far, been found reliable. Since the publication of the pamphlet of Comparative Tables last March we have learned from a Japanese authority that the Japanese population of San Francisco is estimated at 13,685. This, of course, increases the figures relating to the different cities by over one-third.

In our pamphlet issued in January of this year Japanese immigration for 1906 was estimated at 14,000. The actual figures subsequently obtained from the Immigration Report was 14,243, showing that the figures of the League are conservative. Japanese immigration for 1907 numbers 25,862, an increase of 11,619 over 1906.

Since the last general meeting we have been in communication with officials of the various counties of the State respecting the Japanese residents therein. We regret to say that from some of the said officials the answers were very curt. In fact, it appears that some of them resent being questioned about Japanese, though perfectly willing to give information about the Chinese. It has developed by this correspondence, that the Japanese do not take kindly to the mountain counties, possibly because there the employment is too laborious.

In this connection, however, the following figures have been secured:

Counties.	Japanese	Chinese
Trinity	0	100
Mariposa	0	100
Humboldt	2	0
Tulare	2	*33
Siskiyou		263
Yolo	160	40
Lassen	12	1
Marin	100	100
Orange	300-1000	50

Sierra	0	200
Sonoma	800	250
Eldorado	Numerous	
San Benito	500	150
Ukiah	(approx) 25	25
San Mateo	20	25
Santa Clara	estimated 3,000-4,000	1000
San Joaquin	348	647

*On Assessment Roll.

Some of the replies are so unsatisfactory that the labor organizations in those counties have been communicated with and their assistance in the matter solicited.

From Brother Lopez of Federated Union No. 11879, we learn that in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, there are about 500 Japanese and about 15 Chinamen. The white population is also about 500 with 152 voters. In concluding this part of the report, we beg to submit in full the reply received from the Tax Collector of Merced County.

"MERCED, CAL., Aug. 26, 1907.

"A. E. Yoell—Your letter received, and will state that the assessment rolls of this county have not been delivered to me yet, and I have not the time to look up the matter. There are persons here who will do that for you for a compensation.

"P. S.—Why does not your League try to keep out other foreigners who give us more trouble than the Japanese or Koreans?"

One of the gratifying features in the issuing of our established literature is the number of requests received from colleges and individuals for data to be used in preparation of debates.

News received from the Seattle and Vancouver leagues is of the most encouraging nature. The membership is becoming not only numerically strong, but their financial condition is enabling them to accomplish much in the distribution of literature pertaining to Asiatic Exclusion. The information and data obtained by the Seattle League is of a very startling nature and will, when placed before Congress, assist in no small degree toward obtaining the legislation desired. Respectfully submitted.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was received and approved.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The Executive Board submitted the following delegates for approval and the same were, on motion, seated:

From Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510, for I. Giger.

From San Francisco Mailers Union No. 18, for J. J. O'Connor.

From City Front Federation for John Mahoney, Henry Lamcke and Frank Miller.

From Riggers and Stevedores' Union, for Hugh McKeivitt.

From International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Ship and Machine Smiths No. 168, for J. J. McTiernan.

From Carpenters No. 1640, for G. S. Brower, W. A. Cole and H. Wolf.

From Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 316, for L. O. Lepkey.

From Teamsters Union No. 216, for F. Martin and R. G. Simpson.

From Bookbinders No. 31, for Bernard Hassler, Joseph B. Collins and Michael J. Neary.

A communication was read from the Branch League at Seattle, Washington, giving a brief outline of the work performed in that vicinity, and also British Columbia. Secretary Fowler also suggested some kind of a division of territory in order to have the entire United States working at once on our question. A cordial invitation was also extended to the California League, requesting that some of its representatives visit Washington and address a gathering on the question of Japanese Exclusion. Many delegates voiced their approval of the work being done throughout the northwest when, upon motion, the matter was referred to the

Executive Board for their consideration. The Secretary was directed to notify the Seattle League that the matter would receive our attention and the results would be communicated to them.

NEW BUSINESS—The Chair suggested that it would be well for the Executive Board to resume its regular Saturday night meetings and directed the Secretary to notify all members of the Board to attend. On motion, the League concurred in the recommendation of the Chair.

Delegate Morris, representing California Council, Daughters of Liberty, spoke of the conditions existing in Merced, Porterville, Fresno, Visalia and adjacent counties and submitted a list of names in those localities who are sympathizers in our movement and whom he believed could do much good in creating the proper sentiment in our movement. On motion, the Secretary of the League was directed to communicate to the different localities, as suggested by Delegate Morris, and furnish our friends the proper information relative to the formation of branch leagues. The motion was carried.

Several delegates discussed press reports wherein Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus was quoted as having said that Japanese immigration should be encouraged. A motion expressing disapproval of the sentiments attributed to Mr. Straus was carried.

Under the head of "Good of the Order," several delegates discussed various phases of the Japanese question in an interesting manner. Delegate Steckmish of San Jose reported that Dr. Beattie of that city had declared that the exclusionists were wrong, and expressed a willingness to sustain his contention in open discussion. The San Jose League had accepted the challenge, and had arranged for an open discussion to take place on the 19th inst., when Congressman E. A. Hayes will be present and champion the exclusion cause.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand August 1, 1907..... \$590 05
Receipts for August..... 405 26

Total..... \$995 31
Expenditures for August 411 10

Balance on hand Sept. 1..... \$584 21

Executive Board Meeting.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 14th inst., and was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr.

On roll call of members the Secretary noted absentees, President Tveitmoe being excused for the evening and Delegate Summers excused on account of sickness.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Clan Graham, submitting the name of Donald Graham; from Felt and Composition Roofers No. 1, for J. Breen; received and referred to the convention for approval. From many affiliated bodies remitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging their support to the League, received and, on motion, acknowledged. From International Association of Steam Fitters and Journeymen Barbers No. 148, relative to affiliation with the League. Referred to the Secretary for answers. From State Labor Commissioner J. D. McKenzie, submitting table of arrivals and departures of Orientals from the port of San Francisco from April 1, 1907, to June 30, 1907, received and read to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics. From several hundred organizations throughout the Eastern and Middle States requesting publications and information relative to the movement of Asiatics on the Pacific Slope, received and all requests complied with. From F. A. Schumacher of Cincinnati, Ohio, in reference to organizing kindred organizations throughout the east, received and referred to the Secretary for answer.

From the Senate, Commonwealth of Australia,

submitting laws on immigration of Chinese in that country, received noted and filed.

The following resolutions, received from the International Union of Elevator Constructors were received and the Secretary directed to submit the thanks and appreciation of the League for the same:

WHEREAS, the unrestricted immigration of Japanese and other Asiatics into the United States deteriorates the American standard of living, retards progress, destroys Caucasian civilization and menaces the very existence of the Nation, and

WHEREAS, the recent race riots in Vancouver, British Columbia, furnish fresh proof in support of the historic fact that the Mongolian and the Caucasian can never live together in peace, and

WHEREAS, efforts have been made to modify and reverse the established policy of our Federal government with reference to Asiatic immigration, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Fifth Annual Convention of the Elevator Constructors International Union, in regular session assembled, that we hereby call the attention of our affiliated local unions to the urgent necessity of active and substantial co-operation with the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and its branches wherever they exist, and we further urge upon our local unions to assist in organizing branch Japanese and Korean Exclusion Leagues in their respective localities, and be it further

Resolved, that we hereby petition Congress, the House of Representatives and the United States Senate to pass immediately a Japanese and Korean Exclusion Law similar to the Chinese Exclusion Act, and be it further

Resolved, that the Elevator Constructors and International Union hereby directs all affiliated local unions and their individual members to petition and request the Congressmen and Senators from their respective districts to work and vote against any modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and in favor of extending said law to Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic immigrants, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the record, and a copy thereof forwarded to the President of the United States, to the House of Representatives, to the United States Senate, to the

American Federation of Labor, to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and to the press."

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. McCarthy, salary.....	\$12.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
T. McCarthy, salary.....	12.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
Postage (4 weeks).....	18.75
Le Count, Clark & Co., supplies.....	4.00
Typewritorium, (typewriter).....	2.00
Postage	8.70

COMMITTEES—Publicity and Statistics—This committee recommended the binding of all clippings received by the office, in a suitable binding, and also that a proper index be compiled for the same. The recommendation, on motion, was concurred in.

The Secretary was also instructed to prepare a circular to be sent to all Secretaries of friendly organizations, requesting that any clippings coming under their observation be sent to the League. It was, on motion, duly ordered that the services of the Allen Press Clipping Bureau be obtained for the purpose of getting all press clippings of the Pacific and Intermountain States and Hawaii.

The authorization to proceed with the filing and indexing of clippings was, on motion, submitted to the chairman on Publicity and Statistics, with instructions to procure the necessary help for same.

Committees on Finance and Organization reported progress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Communication from the Branch League at Seattle, in reference to the division of the United States into districts, and the holding of a convention in the northwest was, on motion, laid over for one month, and the Secretary directed to communicate the action of the executive Board to Secretary Fowler of Seattle.

Delegate F. McCowan being absent from the city, the Chair appointed G. B. Benham to fill the vacancy in relation to calling upon the Republican Convention for the insertion in their platform of a

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sold before the date of this ad.

Plank favoring the maintenance of the Chinese Exclusion Act, without modification of any kind and for the extension of that Act so as to include Japanese and Koreans. In this connection, the Secretary was ordered to draft a suitable Resolution and prepare credentials for the different committees to political conventions so that the same could be presented to those bodies in due time.

The matter of holding a joint meeting of all Central Labor bodies and affiliated organizations to the League was, on motion, laid over one week.

A proposition inviting merchants and all civic organizations to affiliate, was also laid over for one week.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, the Secretary was directed to prepare a list of all non-affiliated bodies and submit the same to the Organizing Committee.

The Secretary was, on motion, directed to notify all members of the Executive Board and request their presence at the next meeting, for the purpose of considering the proposition of changing the Saturday night meetings.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with Delegate Bowen and Petrie of Oakland, and ask what could be done towards the organizing of a Branch League in Alameda county.

RECEIPTS—The Secretary reported the following:

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1907.....	\$584.21
Sheet Metal Workers No. 279.....	1.20
Machinists No. 68.....	10.00
Excavators No. 85.....	15.00
Steam Engineers No. 64.....	10.00
Woodsmen of Blue Lake.....	.75
Woodsmen of Fortuna.....	.25
Carpenters No. 1,082.....	10.75
Theatrical Employees, No. 33.....	1.40
Plumbers No. 442.....	25.50
B. & S. Iron Workers No. 31.....	2.00
Painters No. 19.....	19.41
Pile Drivers and S. I. Workers No. 77.....	4.80
Carpenters No. 22.....	34.80
Federated Trades, San Jose.....	6.50
Coopers No. 131.....	2.40
Printing Pressmen.....	3.20
B. T. C., Marin county.....	1.90
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 803.....	20.00
Gen. Custer Council, Jr., O. A. M.....	6.25
California Council, Daughters of Liberty....	3.64
Plumbers No. 78.....	1.50
Carpenters No. 423.....	8.25
Total	\$773.71
Expenditures	\$127.40
Balance on hand Sept. 15, 1907.....	\$646.31

NOTICE—Contributions for the month of September are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, No. 10 Turk street.

KEEP COOL.

The "hotter" a person gets in debate the "cooler" he must be before he replies, if he hopes, by his argument, to win.

This is a truism as old as humanity and has been abused just as long.

In all debates, in all organizations, fraternal, social, or labor, the greatest weakness of its best debaters is, they "get hot" and do not "cool off" before they essay a reply to the opponent who brought about the prevailing condition of mind.

One of our most successful debaters on the public platform was asked why he so universally won when at times he had the weakest end of the argument. His reply was characteristic of the man. He said, "Abuse your opponent, deride his ability to handle the question in hand, and after you get him mad he will be as plastic clay—ready to be molded to your desire."

My purpose in writing this article is to show some members why they lose in debate. We have many—and I have met many—who are honest in their unionism and who debate a question because they know of what they speak and want to bring the true facts to the mind of their local. An opponent, honest perhaps in advocating his point of view, is nevertheless on the wrong side of the question, but has the faculty of getting "the other fellow" mad. When this is done the wrong side wins, as "the other fellow," when he is mad, cannot reply as lucidly or intelligently as he would do under

normal conditions. The result is the wrong side of the argument wins and "the other fellow" knowing it, says that there is no use attending meetings or trying to help the union, as the "fools" vote against their own interests anyhow. It is true, the vote was wrong and that it will cause harm in the end, all because a man "got hot" and could not under such a condition answer in a normal or convincing manner.

How many of our members are there who take no interest in their organization for this one and only reason? Only too many.

To take a deep interest in a question of vital importance is natural; to "get hot" is foolish; to blame the union because the man "got hot" is asinine.

We all love to win; it is the gambling instinct in all humanity. Even if a man realizes that he is wrong, his inherent disposition causes him to fight for the sole sake of winning.

To change human nature is impossible, but we can guard ourselves, and while listening to abusive argument we can, if we try, avoid letting that abuse numb our senses and cause us to make an unconvincing reply.

The writer has attended many meetings during the past twenty years, both labor and fraternal; he has listened to and taken part in many debates, and he has yet to hear of one argument won by a man who allowed himself to get mad simply because an opponent, in presenting his side, did so in an abusive or impertinent manner.

The vast majority of our public speakers became proficient in the debating class or in organizations where debates took place. They learned the lesson, that a heated mind cannot make an intelligent or convincing reply. They avoided allowing themselves to become heated and practiced how to get their opponent in that condition, and they knew that when it happened the opposing debater was at their mercy.

There is no better school in this world for a man who wants an education than the meetings of a labor union. The questions handled are so many, and so diverse, that he cannot help but acquire a knowledge of men and affairs which are bound to be of value to him in all his future life. To spoil that education by allowing anyone to upset his mental equilibrium is foolish and ends by discontent with the movement which is uncalled for and makes enemies of men whose natural instinct is to help, not retard, their own welfare and that of their fellowman.—*Journeyman Barber.*

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FUTURE OF THE FEDERATION.

Frank Morrison Tells What He Thinks of the Great Movement.

"The future of the American Federation of Labor?"

The question was put to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the great labor organization. "If the American Federation is the ultimate form in which labor shall unite to press its case against capital—that is, to preserve itself and prosecute its advances in the struggle of human developments—then I think I can answer that question in a few words," he said. "We think it is; we think it is an ideal form of organization, just as we as Americans think that our mobile form of government in the United States is the best form of government. No man who is other than a fool, however, thinks the government of the United States is a perfect government. Most of us realize that it is very far from perfect.

"That which makes this government the best on earth is not only the greater freedom that it guarantees, but its mobility, its ready adaptability to new measures and methods, the provision at hand by which a change, even the most radical change, may be effected with the only essential condition that the majority of the people want the change. There's the rub. But no sensible man would remove that very heavy and lagging weight that forever clogs the way of progress—the necessity of leavening the whole lump.

"Leaders fret because of the slow march to a goal that seems so bright, so desirable and so ready at hand, if only the hand would reach out to take it. But so did they who undertook those reforms that resulted in the French revolution. They got rid of the impediment, but the yeast worked too fast, caused the batter to run over and spoiled the bread. We want none of that.

"Experience teaches that the steady progress that is thoroughly grounded is the best progress. The flag that is slowly advancing with an entrenched army behind it maintains its position. By all this I simply mean to say that the many failures of the past have not been lost upon trades unionism, for they teach patience in what may seem to be slow progress and that ultimate, complete success of the movement is more assured by our being thorough as we go along. The work we have to do is to educate. 'Organize! organize! organize!' is the slogan, but organization is the first means toward education. It is the class, the school. It is the first essential. It is the first impulse of the awakening mind. The minute the workingman realizes that he is a man and not a slave he calls to his fellows to unite with him for betterment.

"United they begin to devise ways and means. They plan how they may secure this and that that they know, as men and not as slaves, they should have—that belongs to them by right. They are at an immense disadvantage because they are not only without means, dependent upon the power they are attacking, but more than all else, they are inexperienced, ignorant. They make mistakes and are humiliated and their organizations broken and scattered, and they are individually made to suffer and are reduced to still more abject poverty. The weaker among them are made weaker and more timid still, but the naturally strong are developed in strength and grow in wisdom. They see wherein the weakness of their former movement lay and they go among their fellows and point it out to them. They see even as they did not see before that only through uniting can they ever be emancipated from their state of slavery.

"That is so fundamental a truth that it is patent. No one disputes. When the non-union man frets at what he calls the domination of the union he forms a union to oppose it. This is the amazing spectacle that this particular brand of the spirit of liberty has reserved for modern eyes. Only by union can headway be made by poverty-stricken individuals against the intrenchments and fortifica-

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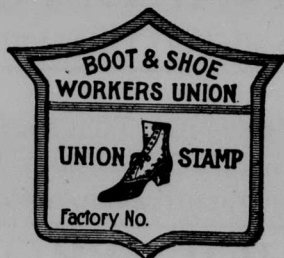
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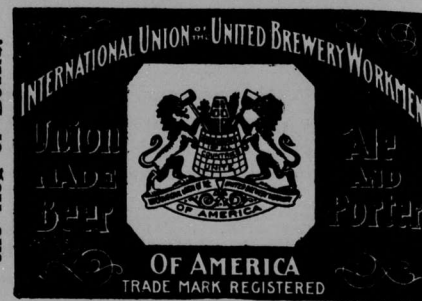
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tions of capital. Organize, organize, organize. Organize unions, unite unions together into other unions, and these unions into still other unions, one entrenched behind and reinforced by the other; drill, discipline, educate—educate every man to know his rights and the rights as well as the power of capital, to know what to ask for and what not to ask for, to know when to ask, to know when to substitute the word 'demand' for 'request,' and finally and most vitally, to know how to enforce that demand. That is the American Federation of Labor. It is the greatest labor organization of the world.

"They will tell you that the interests of labor and capital are identical, that they should live together in peace and harmony; the welfare of one is the welfare of the other, and all that. Of course it is. To the unbiased this is as fundamental as the truth of organization. But the trouble is that capital, like labor, is primarily ignorant—especially is capital ignorant of this fact. It can't be taught without demonstration. It lacks the point of view, and no lesson is so hard to instill as that. It is warm and well fed and it is labor that makes it so. The more subservient and the cheaper the labor on the one hand, the more wealth and luxury on the other. How can the beneficiary of such a condition understand that the increase of wages, the reduction of the hours of labor, the general uplift of his employees, is to his benefit? He cannot see it. To him this great truth must remain forever obscure.

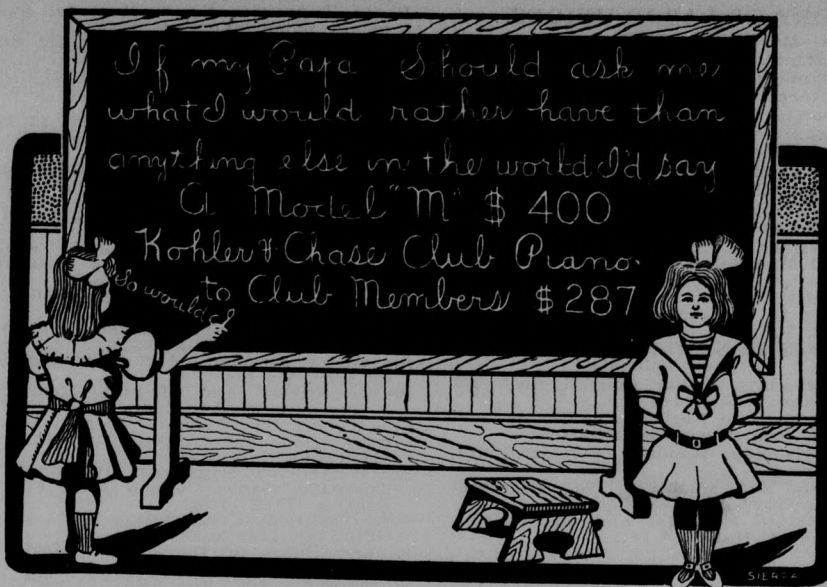
The securing of right and justice to one man better the whole world. Raise the level of an intelligence and manhood of the great mass of the people and the world will be a so much better place to live in that men will scarcely recognize it for the place that it was; those that had the best there was before will discover joys they never dreamed of. When every man is a real man, carrying his head up with ideas and knowledge in it, wearing proper flesh on his bones and clothes to cover it; when every woman, through the means of education, environment and relief from overwork and worry becomes a beautiful and intelligent 'lady,' when children, all children, may be properly cared for and sent to school until they have acquired a good education, will not compensation have been rendered to the privileged and pampered few for what has been filched from them in the form of their exclusive caste? That is the whole story. That is the end toward which the American Federation of Labor is working—and working now with considerable speed.

"I see a time, as the result of our agitation and persistent effort, when no child shall be set at work, and children and youth shall go to school until they are 18 years of age; when every man's child shall have the benefit of a high school education; when men shall be so well paid that they can afford to marry and rear children and provide for them properly and see to their education; when, because of this, women will be taken out of the field of competition by finding husbands and homes; when every man and woman will find time to loaf a little 'and invite his soul,' and life will mean something more than a day of toil; when strikes and lockouts will no longer be used as a weapon between employer and employed, because of a mutual respect and a better understanding. This is the good time toward which the American Federation of Labor is looking and working, and I think we shall see it in our day."

During the last year great strides have been made in organizing the building trade mechanics of the Southern States. In cities and towns where last year there were no organizations at all there are now lively local unions of different crafts, while in localities where a year ago unions barely existed they are now in a healthy condition and thriving.

When purchasing shoes, see that they bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Demand union-label goods.



JOIN THE KOHLER & CHASE PIANO CLUB

Any Young Man or Woman, Husband or Father, Earning a Fair Salary Can Become a Club Member.

You, with ninety-nine others, join in taking one hundred Model "M" \$400 Kohler & Chase Pianos at club price of \$287 cash, or by merely paying bank rate of interest—no advance in price. Privilege is given to pay \$10 when you join and \$10 a month thereafter. Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly payments can also be arranged. The Model "M" Kohler & Chase is a \$400 piano when sold in the usual way. It is guaranteed for the lifetime of the piano, and besides, we do not collect from widows and orphans of Club Members.

Memberships are coming from all parts, and the Club will soon be filled. If not convenient to call, write for Booklet "J," which will explain the fairest and best piano proposition ever offered.

KOHLER & CHASE, Sutter and Franklin Streets.

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MISSION STREET

The big Installment House on the corner of Mission and 18th streets
Our Credit Plan is the Best in San Francisco

CREDIT WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Every one is talking about it and hundreds are using it. The credit burden rests on us not on you—We'll prepare as cosy a home as you want on the very day you want it, and take our pay in small sums.

Come and test us and the merits of our remarkable credit system.

WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY

77 THIRD STREET

Opposite old location

¶ We have resumed business in the block where we were before the fire, and will be pleased to have our old customers look us up. We carry a complete line of

Tools and Builders' Hardware.

BRIGHTON BEACH

Will be the home of thousands of people who will travel night and morning between San Francisco and their "Cottage-by-the-Sea"

LOTS, \$500, UP EASY TERMS MONTHLY COMMUTATION, \$5.00
BUY NOW AND WIN AN ARTISTIC \$1000 BUNGALOW

Further particulars at 20 Fifth St.; 2235 Mission St.; 810 Van Ness Avenue.

OCEAN SHORE REALTY SYNDICATE
20 Fifth St., San Francisco

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—J. J. Bacon, 417 Pierce St.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance & Stove Fitters—Meet Friday, Dominic Hall, 24th and Church.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 1834 Ellis.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Ramblers—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet Tuesdays 10 a. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

Flour—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries—James Butler, New York City.

Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Corsets—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing—Hudson, Kimberley & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone, and Cement.

Pottery and Brick—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry

Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.

Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburgh Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; American Holst and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Fibre Ware—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondsville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.)

Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor, T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

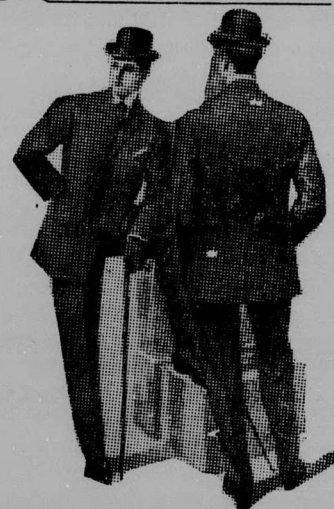
Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.



O'Connor & Cussen

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UNION MEN and WOMEN

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The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Mcready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 525 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (160) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (25) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (62) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 5 Third.
 (56) Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (80) Pacific Printing and Engraving Co., Market, at Franklin.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace-Larsen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolf, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.



SEE that the Barten-
 der who waits on
 you wears one of these
 Buttons. The color for
 September is red.

C. H. PHILPOTT

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Van Ness and
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FACE to FACE

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 Works (Inc.)

2358 Mission Street
 Phone Market 2445
 Between 19th and 20th
 1593 Haight Street
 Phone Park 560

Hats of All Kinds Renovated
 Panamas Especially



ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the enormous increase of our business we
 have built an additional floor in our building which we
 will use as a

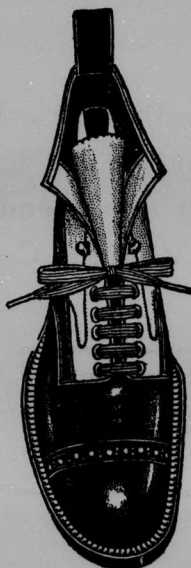
SEPARATE MEN'S DEPARTMENT

We also want Every Loyal Union Man to know
 that we are --

The Only Shoe House in San Francisco Displaying the Union Card.
 The Only Shoe House in San Francisco Employing Only Union Clerks.
 The Only Shoe House in San Francisco that is Recognized by the
 Labor and Building Trades Councils to be a Union Store.

That We Carry More Union-Stamped Shoes than All the Other
 Stores Combined.

We Want All Union-Men to Remember These Facts.
 Patronize Those That Help Your Cause!



B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

1549 Fillmore Street, Near Geary

To the Union Men of San Francisco

Now that our tailoring shops are again organized under the Union Label and all is working harmoniously under the regime of the United Garment Workers of America, it is no more than right that we explain how it came about that for a time we were compelled to operate without the use of the Label.

Immediately after the calamity of April 18, 1906, we discontinued the use of the Label owing to the fact that all our merchandise was burned and it was absolutely necessary for our New York plant to make double the quantity that our capacity could handle, consequently we were compelled to have part of this clothing made outside of our own work rooms.

This was contrary to the rules and regulations of the United Garment Workers of America and for that reason the Label was withdrawn.

These conditions have been overcome, and August 23d we signed an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America, and are again using the Union Label.

As our attitude has always been friendly toward the Union Label it certainly gives us great pleasure to inform you that we are again in perfect harmony with the union workers, and sincerely trust that our friendly relations shall never again be disrupted, and that the label and S. N. Wood & Co. shall be indissolubly united.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Largest Retailers of Apparel on the Pacific Coast